THE N°. 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *October* 25, 1745.

NUREMBURG, July 5.

THE ſecond Inſtant a Treaty was ſigned at Munich, by Virtue of which 12000 Bavarians are going to march to reinforce Prince Charles's Army in Bohemia.

July 11. A Body of between 6 and 7000 Men being Part of the Auſtrian Troops that were left in Bavaria, are actually marching through Franconia, going to join the Grand Duke of Tuſcany on the Maine.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Charles of Lorrain, at Lezle, July 7. The Enemy have made ſeveral Motions and Attempts to paſs the Elbe, but have always been repulſed with Loſs. Our Train actually conſiſts of 106 Pieces of Cannon; and Prince Charles's Deſign is to ſtarve the Enemy in their Camp, which Project will infallibly ſucceed, the Inſurgents cutting off their Proviſions on every Side.

Mentz, July 16. We have Advices from the beſt Hands, which aſſure, that the Prince and Biſhop of Wurtzburg has propoſed to the Dyet of the Empire the uniting their Forces with thoſe of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, in order to drive the French out of Germany; that this Propoſal has been very well relihed, and that there is all the Reaſon imaginable to flatter ourſelves with the Hopes of ſoon ſeeing the Germanic Body making the Cauſe of the Houſe of Auſtria their own.

Hague, July 23. Baron Reiſchach, the Hungarian Miniſter, has received two Couriers ſucceſſively from the Grand Duke of Tuſcany's Army, with the News of the Advantage it has gained over the Prince of Conti's Army, which his Excellency immediately communicated to their High Mightineſſes. The Purport of theſe Advices is, according to what is juſt given out here, that General Trips having paſs'd the Rhine with 3000 Men, defeated a conſiderable Body of French, 2000 of whom were killed on the Spot.

Francfort, July 25. General Braun has paſſed the Neckar with 9000 Huſſars, Croats, and other light Troops, and has taken Poſt at Ladenburg. The Croats have ſurprized on the Neckar, under the Cannon of Manheim, a Body of French, who were endeavouring to gain the Rhine, of which 'tis ſaid not a Man eſcaped.

Bruſſels, July 27. Things reſt pretty quiet in theſe Quarters ſince the Reduction of Oudenarde, where (we are now informed) the Engliſh and Auſtrians in Garriſon there were made Priſoners of War. The Siege of Aeth ſeems to be near at hand; for it is aſſured a ſmall Body of French are actually ſet down before it, and employed in making Faſcines and Gabions, 'til the Arrival of a Corps they hourly expect.

Bruſſels, July 26. The 23d Inſtant towards Night, the Duke of Cumberland removed his Quarters from Deinham to Saventhem. The Army continues to throw up Intrenchments along the Canal.

Hague, July 27. An Expreſs which arrived about an Hour ago, brings Advice, that two French Corps of 10,000 and 8000 Men, are in full March for Oſtend, with a good Train of Artillery; but as there is a Garriſon of 2500 Men in the Place, which is naturally very ſtrong, well provided with all Things neceſſary, and the Country under Water, we are not under any great Pain about it's Safety. A French Captain was ſent lately to the Governor of Sluys, to aſſure him that the Subjects of the States General had no Reaſon to take Umbrage at the Approach of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Troops, ſince they had ſtrict Orders to obſerve a punctual Neutrality; but it ſeems this has not at all diſſipated the Fears of the People, who are carrying the beſt of their Effects into Zealand.

Oſtend, July 27. There arrived Yeſterday in our Harbour a Squadron of Tranſports from England, having on board 800 Men, a fine Train of Artillery, a Detachment of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, with a large Supply of Ammunition and Proviſions. We are making with the utmoſt Diligence the neceſſary Preparations for a moſt vigorous and obſtinate Defence, in caſe the French ſhould execute their Threats, and actually beſiege us; and it was with this View that laſt Sunday we cauſed the largeſt Dike in our Neighbourhood to be pierced, by which the great Inundation was made with all the Succeſs imaginable. The Body of 30,000 Men, which the Enemy have in our Neighbourhood, is daily augmenting; and we are well aſſured that they are making (tho' with all the Secrecy that is poſſible) great Preparations for a Siege at Bruges; of which it is feared we ſhall ſoon feel the Effects.

Paris, Auguſt 6. According to the laſt Letters from the King's Army, they look upon the Landing of the Pretender's Son in Scotland as a Thing certain; the King having publicly declared it. Letters from Breſt adviſe, that 26 Merchantmen, under Convoy of 3 Men of War, are arrived there from America, whoſe Cargo is valued at ten Millions of Livres. 'Tis pretended that 10 Men of War are ordered to be fitted out aſſoon as poſſible, in order to beſiege Oſtend by Sea; but ſome People imagine that they are deſigned for a very different Purpoſe, as well as the Embarkation which the Court of Madrid is making at Ferrol.

Hague, Auguſt 10. Several foreign Miniſters have received the following Account of the intended Expedition of the young Pretender. People have been raiſing for ſeveral Months paſt by one of the principal Officers of the French Navy, under Pretence of ſending them to the Indies. The Perſons ſo raiſed, to the Number of about 300 Men, were called Griffins de Mer, and cloathed with blue faced with red. They embarked at Port Lazare in Britany,

tany, on board a Frigate of 18 Guns. The Pretender, who passed incognito from Normandy to Britany, embarked there the 14th of July, at 11 o'Clock at Night, accompanied by 50 or 60 Persons, chiefly Scotch and Irish. The Frigate was joined off Bellisle by the Elizabeth Man of War of 60 Guns; they intended to have sailed round Ireland, and landed in Scotland, but were met on the 20th by some English Merchant Ships convoyed by 3 Men of War, one whereof was the Lion, who immediately made up to the Elizabeth and attack'd her. Upon Sight of the English Men of War, the Pretender sailed away in his Frigate and has not since been heard of. The Fight lasted 9 Hours, when Night coming on, the Elizabeth quite disabled had the good Fortune to get to Brest. The Captain and 64 of his Men were killed, 130 dangerously wounded, and a great Number slightly. The Elizabeth had on board 400,000 *l.* Sterling, and Arms for several thousand Men. Notwithstanding all this, they pretend at Paris that the Court knew nothing of this Adventure, and even produce a Letter, which it is said was brought by the Courier from St. Lazare, wherein the Pretender says, that being left in a State of Inactivity, not being permitted to follow the King into Flanders, and having in vain solicited the Ministry to do something in his Favour, he was reduced to the Necessity of finding some Method to shew himself to the faithful Subjects of the King his Father, in hopes that they would receive him, being determined rather to expose his Life to the greatest Dangers, than return to Rome upon the same Footing as he left it. His Retinue is chiefly composed of People banished from England, or escaped out of Prisons.

Dusseldorp, August 19. According to the last Advices from the Army of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, a Body of 18 or 20,000 Men will be immediately detached from thence into Flanders. The independent Companies, which make Part of this Corps, are already marched.

Brussels, August 10. The Army of the Allies made last Saturday a small Motion, in order to approach nearer our Canal. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Field Marshal Count Konigsegg, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck, are continually employed in fortifying the Camp of the Allies, so as that they may be the better able to cover this City, and that of Antwerp. It is for this Reason that his Royal Highness has demanded 10,000 Pioneers, tho' it was given out that they were to be employed in making a Road from Dieghem to Nivell. The French King and the Dauphin continue in the same Quarters where they were, and their Army is said to consist of 80,000 Men, exclusive of the Troops employed in the Siege of Ostend.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, dated August 11, N. S.

"They write from Munich, that seditious Bills have been found stuck up at the Doors of the Churches, and several great Houses, containing in Substance, *That those who have given bad Advice to the Elector must be torn in Pieces*, &c. since which the Guards have been doubled. Soldiers patrole about the Streets Day and Night, and Centinels are posted at proper Places, to prevent riotous Assemblies. Orders were issued at the same Time for the Regiment of Thoring to march up immediately to Munich. The Field-Marshal Count Seckendorff, against whom the People seem to be highly exasperated, has been obliged to take the necessary Precautions for the Safety of his Person, and double his Guard at Nymphenburg. Baron de B—— is in the same Case, and dares not venture out of Doors without an Escorte. In short the People are in a great Ferment, and a total Change of Measures seems to be at hand.

"Things continue in the same Situation on the Rhine, and by all Appearance will continue so some Weeks longer. 'Tis from Flanders and Italy that we must look for important News."

Ostend, August 11. The Enemy have unmasked two Batteries, consisting of six Pieces of Cannon, three of which flanked the Harbour, the other three the Quay and Passage out of the Town; they kept a smart Fire for three Hours, but as they have not fired since 10 o'Clock this Morning, it is supposed a Battery of the Town has silenced them. We expect a strong Fire from the Enemy by Tomorrow Night or Friday Morning, as they are erecting a Bomb-Battery about 500 Yards from the Glacis.

Hague, August 17. Mr. Trevor has presented a Memorial to the States General, wherein he declares, 'That notwithstanding all the Machinations which the Enemies of his Britannic Majesty form against his Kingdoms, he will upon every Occasion shew the Zeal with which he is actuated for the Intereſt of his Allies: That to this End he will not scruple to leave his own Dominions bare of Troops and Ships, to employ them in the Preservation of so important a Place as is the Town and Port of Ostend; and that he has a firm Confidence, that if the new Enterprize of the young Chevalier de St. George should have any Consequences, his faithful Allies would not fail of speedily furnishing him the Succours stipulated by Treaties.' The British Ministers at Vienna, Dresden, and Petersburg, are to make the same Declaration.

LONDON, July 11.

The Prince of Conti has, it's said, in some Letters by the Dutch Mail, repassed the Rhine, and blew up the fine Stone Bridge of Aschaffenburg; and that the allied Army was preparing to follow them.

By Letters from the Hague, by the last Mail, we are assured that it is the universal Opinion of all the foreign Ministers there that nothing can possibly favour the Cause of the Allies so much as the Choice of the Grand Duke of Tuscany for Emperor; this the French are so sensible of, that they are now using their utmost Efforts to prevent it: And indeed the French Minister makes no Scruple of declaring, that in case it should be so, the best Thing he thinks all Parties can do, will be to enter immediately on Negotiations for a general Peace, which no Minister he says will be readier to do, or better pleased with, than himself; and it is generally thought he has already Instructions on that Head.

The King of Prussia, the Beginner of this present Scene of Blood, and the Support of France, by drawing 80,000 fine Troops from her Frontiers, is said to have left his Pursuit, and retired behind the Mountains.

The King of Sardinia is still successful, by his wise Dispositions, the Vigilance of his Officers, and the brave Fidelity of his Troops.

The allied Army is represented by some Accounts, as not 22000 Men; and that probably they will retreat to Holland, 'til reinforced.

It appears by a private Letter, that the Governor of Ostend, tho' pressed to fire the Guns from the Ramparts, when he must infallibly have done Execution, calmly looked on the Engagement between Lord George Graham and the French Privateers; but when the Action was over, called immediately for Ammunition to load his Guns. —— A British Regiment marched down and secured the French Prisoners, who otherwise would have escaped.

It is computed by some, that after the Draughts are made for reinforcing the Army in Flanders, there will not remain in England (excluding Invalids) above 6000 of our Forces.

According to an exact Account of the French Forces, lately published at Paris, the Army in Flanders consists, including the Reinforcement from the Rhine, of 121 half Battalions and 211 Squadrons, making in the whole 104,550; and the Army on the Rhine, exclusive of that Reinforcement, is said to consist of

78 Bat-

78 Battalions and 107 Squadrons, making in the whole 72,850 Men. We ſhall only obſerve, that if theſe Accounts may be depended on, the latter is much inferior to the combined Army under the Grand Duke.

They write from Hanover, that the Levies making through the whole Extent of that Electorate, go on with all deſirable Succeſs, and Tranſports of them are frequently made for the Netherlands.

July 27. We hear that 2000 Land Forces will be ſoon ſent from hence to garriſon Cape Breton; and that they will be formed into two Regiments, the Commands of which will be given to General Pepperrell and ——— Shirley, Eſquires: It is alſo talked that General Pepperrell, for his Conduct in the Reduction of Cape-Breton, will be created a Baronet of Great-Britain; and that Commodore Warren will be rewarded with a Flag.

Yeſterday three Waggons laden with Money were brought to the Bank, from on board the Roſe Man of War, arrived from Carolina, being Part of the Prize Money taken by that Ship; among which is the fine Silver Chaiſe.

Whitehall, July 23. On Saturday laſt the Hon. Capt. Montague, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Mermaid, arrived with Letters to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperrell, who has the Command of the Forces employed in the Expedition againſt Cape-Breton, giving an Account of the Surrender of the Town and Fortreſs of Louiſburg, and the Territories thereunto belonging, after a Siege of forty-nine Days, on the following Terms of Capitulation, propoſed by Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperrell, and agreed to by M. Chambron, the Governor of Louiſburg.

I. That if your own Veſſels ſhall be found inſufficient for the Tranſportation of your Perſons and Effects to France, we will provide ſuch a farther Number of Veſſels as may be ſufficient for that Purpoſe: Alſo any Proviſions neceſſary for the Voyage, that you cannot furniſh yourſelves with.

II. That all the Commiſſion Officers belonging to the Garriſon, and the Inhabitants of the Town, may remain in their Houſes with their Families, and enjoy the free Exerciſe of their Religion; and no Perſon ſhall be ſuffered to miſuſe or moleſt any of them, 'til ſuch Time as they can conveniently be tranſported to France.

III. That the Non-Commiſſion Officers and Soldiers ſhall immediately, upon the Surrender of the Town and Fortreſs, be put on board ſome of his Britannic Majeſty's Ships, 'til they can alſo be tranſported to France.

IV. That all your Sick and Wounded ſhall be taken tender Care of, in the ſame Manner with our own.

V. That the Commander in chief now in the Garriſon, ſhall have Liberty to ſend off two covered Waggons, to be inſpected only by one Officer of ours, that no warlike Stores be contained therein.

VI. That if there are any Perſons in the Town or Garriſon, which you ſhall deſire may not be ſeen by us, they ſhall be permitted to go off maſked.

The above we do conſent to, and promiſe, on your Compliance with the following Conditions; *viz.*

I. That the Surrender and due Performance of every Part of the aforeſaid Premiſes, be made and compleated as ſoon as poſſible.

II. That as the Security for the punctual Performance of the ſame, the Iſland Battery, or one Battery of the Town, ſhall be delivered, with all the Artillery and warlike Stores thereunto belonging, into the Poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty's Troops, before 6 o'Clock this Afternoon.

III. That his Britannic Majeſty's Ships of War, now lying before Port, ſhall be at Liberty to enter the Harbour of Louiſburg without any Moleſtation, as ſoon after 6 of the Clock in the Afternoon as the Commander in chief of the ſaid Ships ſhall think fit.

IV. That none of the Officers, Soldiers, or Inhabitants, in Louiſburg, who are Subjects of the French King, ſhall take up Arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty, or any of his Allies, until after the Expiration of the full Term of twelve Months from this Time.

V. That all Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty, who are now Priſoners with you ſhall be delivered to us.

P. Warren,
W. Pepperrell.

It having been deſired by the Governor of Louiſburg, that his Troops might march out of the Garriſon with their Arms and Colours, and to be then delivered into the Cuſtody of Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperell, 'til the ſaid Troops Arrival in France, and to be then returned to them, the ſame was conſented to.

London, July 25. On Tueſday, about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Guns were fired at the Tower and in the Park, by Order of their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, for our late Succeſſes at Cape-Breton in North America. At Night there were great Rejoicings in the City and Places adjacent, with Illuminations, *&c.*

July 30. This Morning came Advice, that the Anna Catharina, from Euſtatia, was arrived in the Downs, in which Ship is come Paſſenger Capt. Charles Knowles, late Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Ships in the Leeward Iſlands.

It is certain, that on the 16th Inſtant, N. S. a Convention was ſigned at Hanover, and ratified the 22d; by which 6000 Heſſians enter into his Britannic Majeſty's Pay, and are to ſerve where he thinks proper.

There are ſome private Letters from Bruſſels which aſſert, that Count Caunitz, in Conſequence of poſitive Orders received from the Court of Vienna, had packed up 36 Waggon Loads of Papers, Records, Jewels, and Plate, in order to tranſport them to ſome Place of Safety, there being Reaſon to apprehend from the Diſpoſitions made by the Enemy, that they intend to make ſome ſudden Attempt upon that Place, in which however, it is not probable they will ſucceed, ſince the Army of the Allies is encamped on a Line along the Canal, ſo as to cover equally Bruſſels, Mublin, and Antwerp.

The ſame Letters, which are dated Auguſt 2, ſay, that the Lieutenant Field Marſhal Count Chanclos, who is likewiſe Quarter Maſter General to the whole Army, ſet out the Friday before, thro' the Dutch Territories for Oſtend, in order to take upon him the Government of that City, and that he had given his Royal Highneſs the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that it ſhould be defended with the utmoſt Vigour, and to the utmoſt Extremity.

Auguſt 3. We hear that Tranſports are ordered to Zealand to be there in readineſs to bring over 10,000 of our Troops, if there ſhould be Occaſion for them.

The Beginning of next Week Col. Laſcelles, and ſeveral other Officers, will ſet out for Scotland.

They write from Genoa, of the 26th of July, N. S. that Commodore Cooper was the Night before, with five Men of War, bombarding Savona, which lies about fifteen Engliſh Miles from that Capital, and that they ſoon expect a Viſit from the ſaid Commodore.

Count Lowendahl, with 32,000 French Troops, have actually inveſted Oſtend, and begun to fire upon it on the 9th Inſtant, N. S. Count Chanclos, who is Governor of that important Place, has made all the neceſſary Preparations for a good Defence, and will certainly defend it to the laſt Extremity.

By the Packet which arrived Yeſterday from Oſtend, there is an Account, that the French had raiſed a ſtrong Battery before that Place, but that the Fire from the Town was ſo briſk, that the ſame was ſoon ſilenced.

We

We hear that the Ships employed to transport the Troops to Oſtend, are ordered to repair immediately to Graveſend, and wait there for further Orders.

On Sunday laſt an Expreſs arriv'd in Town, with an Account that a Ship from Carolina had fallen in, on the 29th of June, near Cape Clear, with the Prince Frederick, Capt. Talbot, and Duke, Capt. Morecock, who had with them two of the richeſt Prizes perhaps ever taken by Privateers; one called El Lewis Feraſme, of 500 Tons, and 28 Guns; and the other Marquis d'Antin, of 450 Tons, and 24 Guns, with whom they engaged for near ſix Hours, and diſmaſted them before they ſtruck: They have on board 2,777,726 Dollars, 421,129 Doubloon Dollars, 250,000 Gold and Silver Bars; beſides their Cargoes, conſiſting of Cocoa, &c. and other rich Commodities, to an immenſe Value. There was a third Ship in Company, called the Notre Dame Deliverance, who eſcaped. The above two Prizes are ſince arrived ſafe at Kinſale.

Yeſterday the Owners of the above Privateers waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, and petitioned for a Convoy of Men of War to bring home the Prizes, which their Lordſhips immediately granted.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Schooner Bladen, Capt. Scougall, bound for Barbadoes, and the Brig. Onſlow, Capt. Chapman, for London, both belonging to this Province, are taken by the French, and carried one into Martinico, and the other to Quebeck.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Proſperity, William Everden, from Boſton.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner Hopewell, Joel Hutchinſon, for Barbadoes;

Sloop Endeavour, Henry Jaqueſs, for New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED out of *Annapolis* Paſture, on the 27th of *September* laſt, a young black Horſe, with a long Tail, and a very long Mane, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, with ſome White in his Face: He belongs to Mr. *Richard Smith*, at *St. Leonard's Creek* in *Calvert* County; and has no Brand.

Whoever brings him to Mr. *John Lomas* in *Annapolis*, or the Printer hereof, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in St. *Mary's* County, the 8th of *September*, one *John Murry*, a Baker by Trade; he is a well-ſet Fellow, and has a roguiſh Look: Had on when he went away a white Shirt, a pair of Snuff-colour'd Broad Cloth Breeches, a light-colour'd Jacket.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

JAMES MILLS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in the Fork of *Gunpowder* in *Baltimore* County, on the 24th of *September* laſt, an *Iriſh* Servant Woman, named *Joan Barret*, about 20 Years of Age; freſh-colour'd, has flaxen Hair, and a ſcald Head: She took with her a ſtrip'd Gown, a ſtrip'd Callimanco Petticoat, an old blue Mantle, an old patch'd Petticoat, an Oſnabriggs Shift, and no Shoes: She ſometimes calls herſelf *Judith*, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards *Potomack* or *St. Mary's*.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and brings her home, ſhall have 20*s.* Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

JOHN LAWSON.

THE *Talbot* County School is now vacant, and any Perſon qualified, who inclines to be Maſter thereof, may upon Application meet with all due Encouragement from the Viſitors of the ſame School. Signed by Order,

October 10, 1745. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Regiſter.

ON Wedneſday the 30th day of this Inſtant *October*, and Thurſday the 31ſt of the ſame Month, a Fair will be kept in the old Fields near *John Conner's* in *Anne-Arundel* County.

On the Firſt day of the Fair will be Run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, Twelve Pounds Current-Money, to run three Heats two Miles each Heat, and to carry one hundred and twelve Pounds.

On the day following will be run for on the ſame Courſe Eight Pounds Current-Money, to run three Heats, and to carry the ſame Weight; the winning Horſe, *&c.* on the firſt day, to be excepted on the ſecond.

The Horſes, *&c.* are to be entered with *John Conner* on each Day of Racing; paying Twenty Shillings Entrance each Horſe, *&c.* for the firſt Prize, and Fifteen for the ſecond.

All Differences and Diſputes are to be determined by Mr. *David Weems* and Mr. *Richard Harwood*.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen that ſubſcribe for the Benefit of the Fair, to pay but half Price for Entrance.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *St. Mary's* County, on the 4th Inſtant, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *James Dowling*, about 20 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, grey Eyes, and ſhort brown Hair: He had on an old light-colour'd Kerſey Coat, Linnen Breeches, a Felt Hat, *&c.* and took with him a large white Duffel Great Coat. Whoever ſecures him ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have 20*s.* Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

STOUKTON EDWARDS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Handling* late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceaſed, are hereby required to pay their reſpective Debts to *Patrick Doran* of the ſaid City, Adminiſtrator on the ſaid Eſtate.

And whereas one *Solomon Trayner*, who heretofore had been employed and entruſted by the ſaid *Handling*, may make Demands on thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate; this is further to requeſt all ſuch Perſons not to pay any of the ſaid Demands to the ſaid *Trayner*, he being in no wiſe impowered to receive the ſame.

PATRICK DORAN.

Patuxent, *October* 4, 1745.

RUN away from the Ship *Mary Galley*, *George Durrett* Commander, *John Kenobe*, *Thomas Farr*, *Alexander Patton*, *Charles Jenkins*, *Daniel Cowley*, and *John Pape*, with the Ship's Yaul; ſhe is a new Boat, about 15 Foot long, with Turpentine Sides, painted Black and Yellow, and the Inſide primed red.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaways, ſo that they be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency for each beſides what the Law allows.

And whoever ſecures the above mentioned Boat, ſo that the Subſcriber may have her again, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency Reward.

N. B. All Perſons are Caution'd againſt buying the ſaid Boat from the ſaid Runaways, or Concealing her, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law. GEORGE DARRACOTT.

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